FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY. NOVEMBER 12, 1850. [NO. 1715.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

November 1st, 1850.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *GENERAL ASSORTMENT* of

Choice Green-House Plants,

A few extra fine ROSES and other Hardy Shrubs,

Double and Single Hyacinths, very fine named, (should be planted immediately)

Crocus, Narcissus, and other Bulbs.

Hyacinth Glasses; small Flower Vases.

1 dozen Ladies' Garden Hoes, of approved patterns.

Flower Pots, of all sizes.

Tubs, for Oranges, Oleanders, &c., on an improved plan.

500 Lindley Apple Trees, extra size.

☞ Evergreens and other Trees expected soon.

C. LUTTERLOH.

P. S. *Now in Bloom*, Oxalis, Abutilon, Achimenes, Salvia, Roses, and several varieties of superb Chrysanthemums. [44tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses's, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters,

Embracing a large variety of styles and qualities; with a general assortment of SERVANTS' SHOES.

Also, a prime article of HARNESS LEATHER; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Sparables, &c. &c.

With an assortment of WINDOW SHADES.

All of which we will sell very cheap for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Nov. 5, 1850. 44-6w

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received, supr. fine French Cloths, Vestings, and Cassimeres. Ladies' Dress Goods; Gloves; &c. One box extra heavy superior Mill Saws. TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD,

Green Street.

Nov. 4, 1850. 44 3w

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.

Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.

Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

JOHN H. SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BEATTIE'S FORD, Lincoln Co., N. C., October 25th, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as above, giving an accurate account of each county in our State, in alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary history, a biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its Towns, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography.

The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work—the archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each county, which have never seen the light. He has been kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.

He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work it is hoped will be useful as a book of reference, to the statesman and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, under the signature of "Tacitus."

The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future, to preserve these memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.

"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay.
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth."

This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, from latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State.

[44-4w] JNO. H. WHEELER.

FOR SALE,

200 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, on the Plank Road, 5 miles from Fayetteville.

100 acres situated on and near said Road, 4 miles from Fayetteville, partly improved.

Also several Building Lots, same location.

One NEGRO BOY, about 12 years of age.

5 Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

8 ditto ditto in the Bank of Fayetteville.

I. WETMORE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6w

FOR SALE,

Linseed Oil, Paints, Patent Grease, &c.

500 GALLONS North Carolina and New York City made Linseed Oil.

150 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

5 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

2 barrels Patent Grease, English manufacture, for carriages and machinery, warranted superior to Black Lead and all other grease—to wear double the length of time of the best grease in use, and more economical. A trial is only solicited.

—ALSO—

Dry White Lead, Litharge, Umber, Dry Red Lead, Rotten Stone, Terredesienna, Pummice Stone, Yellow Ochre, Prussian Blue, French and American Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and American Vermilion, Chrome Green, Dry and in oil, Verdigris, Venetian Red, Paris and Permanent Green, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Black Lead, Patent Black, Glass, best manufactured French and American, from 7 x 9 to 18 x 24, Putty, made with Linseed Oil, furniture, copal and coachbody Varnish, of the best manufacture, with a general assortment of Brushes, paint and varnish, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Painters' materials, offered on the most favorable terms.

Also, keeps constantly on hand, winter-strained pure Sperm Oil, for manufacturers' use.

Refined Lamp Oil and Lard Oil.

10 barrels Train Oil, for Tanners' use, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be had in this place.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay St.,
Nearly opposite the Wagon Yard and P. O.

Nov. 2. 1850. 44-3t-&3teow

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY,

No. 128 Fulton street, Sun Building,
New York,
No. 17 Canal Street Row, New Orleans.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.

WITH confidence I invite the Trade, before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No 128 Fulton street, New York, or at No. 17 Canal street Row, New Orleans, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,

Of the newest and most beautiful style. I am also prepared to supply the much admired Scotch letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful faces, together with every variety of form and pattern of

ORNAMENTAL & JOBBING TYPE,

Bordering, &c. I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the Type manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Founder in the Union. By an entirely new method in the *mixing* and *casting*, I am enabled to maintain the *virtues of the component parts of the metal*, and thus to produce, in addition to an elegant, the most SOLID AND DURABLE TYPE, heretofore offered to the public. To this last feature I would in particular call attention, for solidity and durability of Type is, on the principle of economy, of the greatest importance to all typographers. The members of the craft will also find me ready to supply all kinds of

PRINTING OFFICE FURNITURE,

For the establishment of complete Printing Offices, such as Presses, Wood Type, Cases, Stands, Brass, Press and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Rigletts, Closet Racks, &c. &c.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per lb. The Trade dealt with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail of the cost by stating size of paper and kind of work to be executed.

Publishers of 2 newspapers who will insert this advertisement three months, and send me the papers containing it addressed to "Nesbitt's Register," New York, will be paid in materials of my manufacture, provided they purchase six times the amount of their bills for advertising.

H. H. GREEN,
No. 128 Fulton st., New York, and
44] No. 17 Canal st. Row, New Orleans.

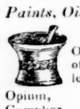
NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to emancipate Lewis Williams, formerly the property of Benjamin Williams of Chatham county, N. C.

Fayetteville, Oct 30, 1850. 44-3w

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.



SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

$100 REWARD!

WE will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of BEN and ELIAS in any Jail so that we get them again, or Fifty Dollars for either. They left this place on Monday the 21st instant, in company.

BEN is about 30 years old, complexion dark, 6 feet 3 inches high, of rather slender form, stammers considerably, one front tooth missing, is quite plausible, with open countenance. In company of some free Negroes, near Charleston, S. C., he passed himself off as a free man, whither he will probably go, and attempt the same thing again, or endeavor to make his way to a free State.

ELIAS is nearly a white man, about 21 years old, 6 feet high, has rather a down look, particularly when spoken to, speech slow and broad, has a hazle eye. Elias was brought up by a Mr. Morrison of Richmond county, N. C., and sold by him to Jesse Smitherman, who sold him to T. S. Jordan, to whom he now belongs.

T. A. VESTAL.
T. S. JORDAN.

Wadesboro', N. C., Oct. 24, 1850. 43-7w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his

Plantation

In Robeson county, 15 miles South of Lumberton, on the Georgetown Road, containing 2000 acres, 600 of which are under the highest cultivation.

The Farm is beautifully situated, at the junction of Hog and Ashpole Swamps. The Dwelling House is a large and commodious one, remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. There is on the place an excellent Store House and Doctor Shop. A Store has been kept here for the past four years, and it cannot be excelled in the country for business. Also, a Mill, Cotton Gin, and Press.

The Lands are as good for Corn, Cotton, &c. as any in the lower part of the State. It is well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, the mountains not excepted. I have been living on the place for the past fifteen years, and never have had a case of fever in my family.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase Land will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell; or in my absence, call upon G. H. Floyd and J. T. Harrington, on the premises, who are authorised to make sale of the same.

Address me at Lexsville P. O., Robeson.

HINANT FAULK.

White House, Robeson Co., N. C., October 14, 1850. 42-6w

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

Capital Prize $60,000!

ALSO

$40,000! $20,000! $11,460!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class I, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $60,000, 1 ditto of 40,000, 1 do. of 20,000, 1 Prize of 11,460, 1 of 10,000, 15 Prizes of 2,500, 25 ditto of 2,000, 25 of 1,500, 50 of 1,200, 100 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$260 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	32 50

$40,000!
$20,000! $15,000!

50 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 133, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,842, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
42tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia

The Grand Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

BELOW will be found a full schedule of all the Lotteries to be drawn in November.—Capital Prizes, Price of Tickets, and Packages of Tickets named: the veterans

COLVIN & CO.,

The great distributors of Capital Prizes in the Maryland Lotteries, will yield up the treasures of the State to the "gold seekers," those who solicit the favors of "Dame Fortune" at their hands.

The Golden Column of October is Rich!

Look at the Splendid Prizes Sold!

Six Capital Prizes cashed!—Twenty Prizes of $1,000 Sold!

$24,000, capital prize, sold to Louisiana.
$37,500, capital prize, sold to Tennessee.
$25,000, capital prize, sold to N. Carolina.
$10,000, capital prize, sold to Alabama.
$20,000, capital prize, sold in Baltimore.
$22,000, capital prize, sold in Ohio.

In that way COLVIN & CO. scatter golden prizes over the land!

☞ Orders solicited for the November Lotteries. COLVIN & CO. will send the Capitals.

Schedule of Lotteries for November, 1850.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts.	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
" 20,	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 21,	7 of 1,500	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 22,	4 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	36,	9
" 23,	37,500	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32
" 25,	9,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 26,	20,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn,	5,	65,	16¾
" 27,	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32
" 28,	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	74,	18¾
" 29,	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	35,	8¾
" 30,	5,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 30,	60,000	78 Nos. 20 drawn,	20,	400,	100

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
43-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Second Fall Stock.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a very large stock of fresh goods, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description;—HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

The above goods have been recently selected with much care and will be offered at low prices for cash or good paper.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42-6w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851,** just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 16, 1850.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 26, 1850.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

To Pensioners,—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 540f

Watches and Jewelry.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage,) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street,
4 doors above the Market House.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 10, 1850. 3tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to Stock in the "Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road" are requested to attend a General Meeting, for the purpose of organizing the said Company, on Wednesday the 13th of November, (instant,) at the Fayetteville Hall, at 12 o'clock M.

A. A. McKETHAN, Chairman.

Nov. 5, 1850. 2w

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST or mislaid, on Wednesday the 30th ult., a roll of Five Dollar Bills, amounting to $75 or $80. The money was lost either in town or on the road to Wayne county, by Mackey's Bridge. The above reward of $5 will be paid to any one finding and returning the sum lost, to

CALVIN SIMMONS,
Near Faison's Depot, or
Everettsville, Wayne Co.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44-2wp

40 bbls. No. 2 and 3 Mackerel,

JUST received, and for sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a Bond given by John Kidd as principal, and James Gaines and Carey Gaines as securities, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars,—given on the 3d day of January 1848, due 1st day of July 1848, and payable to John S. Lane:—the same having been fully satisfied, and the holder refuses to give it up.

JAMES GAINES.

Sept. 23, 1850. 43-3w

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollowware, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Corn-Shellers, Wrought and Cut Nails, Cast, German and Blister Steel, Swedes and English Iron, Saddlery, Crockery and Glass Ware.

—ALSO—

Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3—in whole, half and quarter Barrels; also, Kits, No. 2; also, Mess and extra prime Pork. New York Superfine Flour, a good article.

The above stock embraces very many new styles, and is altogether the best we have ever opened. Our customers, and the public, are solicited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as circumstances will admit.

A CARRYALL—On sale, a newly fitted up Carryall, cheap. Inquire at Mr. A. H. Whitfield's Carriage Factory.

THO. J. JOHNSON & CO.

October 4, 1850. 40-6w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Town of Lumberton, in the County of Robeson.

Oct. 5, 1850. 40-tmL

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz. Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Sunborn Flesh, Syphilitic symptoms, Schirrus or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acrittes or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the brink of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $50 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCUTTER, J. P.

Month of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by S. J HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

August 15, 1850. 33-cowfdw

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.** I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce. N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE HIGHER LAW.

The New York Mirror, which is fighting manfully on the side of the Constitution and Laws, gives the following illustration of the former workings of the "Higher Law:"

"Years ago, a tribe of Indians possessed some lands in Massachussetts, which they were neither willing to sell nor to cede. The lands lay very convenient to those of the excellent Puritans, and the sturdy obstinacy of the Indians, in refusing to sell—i. e. to be cheated—was an offence which rankled deeply. Some means were to be adopted, however, and the apparently democratic general meeting was determined on; at that meeting, which was numerously attended, it was unanimously resolved, nem. con.:—1st. That the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof. 2d. That the Lord hath given that earth and the fullness thereof to the saints only. 3d. That *we* are the saints. The 'higher law' being thus settled, of course it was useless for the poor Indians to plead any of those laws which the consent of mankind has established—they were shot, starved and burned with the usual promptitude of the saints. The 'higher law,' its object of acquisition being accomplished, soon sunk out of memory, and has only lately been revived. It may possibly be considered a novelty originating with Mr. Senator Seward, but it is old as human folly. It has received many applications. One, St. Bartholomew's day—one, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes—another, the extirpation of the Albigenses; but, without naming all, we turn to its crowning glory and embodiment, the Inquisition. All these are instances of the 'higher law;" and bloody as they all were—atrocious and detestable as they all are—they will pale before the horrors which this country must endure when that principle is brought to bear upon the Southern States."

The Earth is the Lord's: He has given it to the Saints: *We* are the Saints! Capital! Nothing could be more characteristic. And thereupon they murdered the poor Indians and robbed them of their land with as little compunction as they hanged Quakers and burned witches. No wonder that their descendants, after selling negroes to the South, steal them back again, and arrest their owners when they come after them. We are only surprised that they let Southern masters off with their lives.—*Richmond Republican.*

The remains of Gen. Taylor reached Louisville (Ky.) on the 1st, and were buried in the family cemetery, eight miles from the city. There was a solemn procession and a general suspension of business on the occasion.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal publishes a list of seventy-one cotton and woollen mills, all with the exception of three within thirty miles of that city, which have suspended operations and are now lying idle. Comment is needless.

Model for Disbursing Officers.—The Paymaster's Department of the United States Army has exhibited an instance of official probity and accuracy highly creditable to Col. Towson, and the officers under his control. In the disbursements for the Mexican war, $24,116,138 were received by the Pay Department, and distributed among thirty-five officers. Of this large sum not one dollar has been lost by accident, robbery, theft, capture, or in any other way whatever, but a full and satisfactory account of the whole expenditure has been made to Congress.

Recovery of Mr. Calhoun's Statue.—Capt. Johnson, of the yacht *Twilight*, has succeeded in recovering the statue of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, which, it will be remembered, was lost some months ago from a vessel that was wrecked off Fire Island. The statue has been but slightly injured. Part of the right arm, mostly however covered by drapery, has been broken.

English vs. American Girls.—The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it forever pressed on her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of nineteen as the American girl; as a general thing she does not; but the growth of her intellect has not been stimulated by hot-house culture, and, though maturity comes later, it will proportionably last longer. Eight hours of mental application each day for girls between ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is sometimes required at school, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, the remainder for physical exercises, are enough to break down the strongest constitution.

The freight business on the *Western Rail-road* is so great that 250 cars are loaded and sent off every day from the East Albany Depot.

Fortune's Whims.—Quite an interesting and affecting scene in the drama of life, occurred in our city yesterday. As it is an apt illustration of the numerous freaks Dame Fortune plays upon us mortals, we give the facts of the occurrence for the information of our readers. Some four years since a gentleman residing in our city, having a large family dependent on him for support became very much reduced in circumstances from various unfortunate causes. In a moment of despair he enlisted as a soldier in Col. Stevenson's Regiment of California Volunteers, leaving an only son, some eighteen years of age, to provide sustenance for a mother and seven children.

For four long years did that boy toil manfully and successfully in support of the charge confided so unexpectedly to his hands. Not a single word has ever

HON. J. C. DOBBIN'S ADDRESS,

Before the Literary Societies of the University of N. C., at the last Commencement, July 5, 1850.

A large edition of this eloquent Address has been published by order of the Philanthropic Society, at whose request it was delivered. As a specimen of its style, and of its patriotic spirit, we copy the concluding pages, being the address to the Graduating Class. [We take occasion to remark, that the pamphlet contains two or three provoking errors, which somehow, not by the fault of the author or the proof-reader, escaped correction.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—

To you this is a peculiarly interesting occasion. From this quiet seat of learning you have been long wont to gaze on the great world before you as a Landscape, and young imagination hath been busy and fertile in robing it with brightness.—Through the dim twilight of fancy, things at a distance have been gleaming on you beautifully, and impulsive ardor hath often fretted in impatience under wholesome restraint and well meant discipline. Often have your glad hearts leaped with joy in anticipation of this hour of emancipation from fancied thraldom. Well, the hour has at last come. It suits not my taste to stifle the pleasing suggestions of hope, and bid you tremblingly beware of the green verdure and the rich and beautiful flowers of life—because, forsooth, of the piercing thorns and biting serpents that oft lie hid in rosy ambush. It suits not my taste to damp your ardor at the outset, because, forsooth, it often happens, that many a wayfarer before you, hath become faint and feverish under the burning heat, or chilled and benumbed with the cold and storms of life. I prefer on this occasion the language of a gifted countryman, full of sentiment and truth and beauty: "*Look not mournfully into the past: It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present: It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear, and with a manly heart.*"

> "Your lot is given you in a land
> Where busy arts are never at a stand;
> Where science points her telescopic eye,
> Familiar with the wonders of the sky;
> Where bold inquiry, diving out of sight,
> Brings many a pearl of truth to light;
> Where naught eludes the persevering quest
> That fashion, taste, or luxury suggest."

The arts, science, agriculture, commerce, liberty, theology, all, all have received fresh impulses. The human family seems animated with new hopes, the human mind seems inspired with unwonted vigor. When Franklin's silken cord first trembled with electricity, the world was startled with what then were esteemed the grand discoveries of that great intellect. But in *your* day the lightning is made our common news-carrier, and is managed by the boys to dispatch hasty messages between remote cities. When Fulton ventured with his Steam Engine along our rivers, the spectacle amazed many a wonderstruck beholder, who felt in his heart that it was tempting Providence thus to hazard human life. But in *your* day proud steam-ships, with splendid saloons and gay pleasure parties, plough the briny ocean, and in their noisy pomp, seem to mock the storm—And what a country too is that in which your lot is cast, that makes us *all* glory in the name of American citizen,—that makes us all so proud of the past, so proud of the present, so hopeful of the "shadowy future!" Poetic imagination is overtasked in the effort to picture its real grandeur;—so changeful the scene, so rapid the transition, so wonderful its strides from infant weakness to giant manhood! *Once* a mighty wilderness, a continent of unquelled forests, the home of the fierce savage and the howling panther;—*now* a beautiful land of cultivated fields, and filled with Statesmen, Orators, and Philosophers! Once a modest flag, adorned with thirteen stars, affixed to a flag-staff planted between the mountains and the Atlantic, waved over three millions of American freemen. *Now* a broad ensign, bearing on its ample folds, not *thirteen*, but *thirty* stars, nailed to a flag-staff, planted, not on the narrow confines between the mountains and the Atlantic, but *on* the mountains, on the valleys of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the great Gulf of the south—affording protection not to three but to twenty millions of free citizens of an "Ocean-bound Republic!" Of other lands poetic prophecy reveals only sad visions of decay and downfall. British genius hath already written of our father land,—

'England, like Greece, shall fall despoiled, defaced,
And weep, the Tadmor of the watery waste.
The wave shall mock her lone and manless shore,
The deep shall know her freighted wealth no more;
And unborn wanderers in the future wood,
Where London stands, shall ask where London stood.'

But if American sons prove worthy of American sires;—if Education be truly the protectress of Liberty;—if time and christianity, instead of elevating and blessing, have not debased man,—*yours* is the land whose future grandeur and magnificence will continue to baffle the conceptions of the wildest imagination. We read in sacred history, that for the preservation of the human family, Noah was seen constructing an ark. The fancy of the gifted Headley has graphically painted the scene,—that as the huge edifice went up, "The farmer returned at evening from his field, and the gay citizen of the town drove past and christened it 'Noah's folly,' and the workmen engaged upon it laughed as they drove the nails and hewed the plank. But when the terrible storm came—upborne on the flood, the heaven-protected ark rose above the buried cities and mountains, and floated away on the shoreless deep. And when the deluge was stayed, with its inmates unharmed, it at last safely reposed on the summit of the sacred mountain Ararat." We read too in profane history, that time was when our Washington was seen, constructing a political, a republican ark, for the fiscal protection of human liberty. When with his sage compeers he was rearing the novel edifice, and constructing it of rafters and beams of Republican simplicity and popular freedom, titled nobility and ribboned pride in other lands mocked and smiled at it as *unfit* for the storms that would surely assail it. But thus far, under the blessings of Providence, amid the terrible events that ever and anon have crushed the rights of men elsewhere,—amid angry storms and the wildest billows of party rage—upborne on the flood, *our* heaven-protected ark of Freedom *still* floats on, and amid the tempests at their darkest hour there has *still* continued to stream from it a steady light to cheer and gladden and encourage. And when that most terrific of tempests shall come,—(which may God in his mercy avert!)—when domestic fanaticism or party madness shall rage,—when the voice of Patriotism shall for a moment be hushed amid the hoarse clamor of discordant factions—when the flood of fraternal strife and sectional hostility shall for a moment deluge the land—*still* may we not cling to the hope of the Father of his country, that when it shall please heaven to stay the storm, our ark may also find *its* sacred resting-place, *and that may be on the glorious Union of the States!* But while a patriotism should be cherished, liberal enough and comprehensive enough to embrace our country, our whole country,—while your young hearts should beat with proud emotions as you behold the grand yet novel spectacle of thirty independent States, moving in the same orbits and encircling a common centre,—I trust I may be pardoned on this occasion, in this place, at this interesting era in our State's history, to express the hope and to encourage the sentiment, that among these republican planets that move thus harmoniously in a common orbit, there is one for which every bosom here should throb with peculiar affection,—one that is entitled to a place in our "heart of hearts;" and that one is *North Carolina!* Not that I would have you love your whole country *less*, but North Carolina *more*.

And disguise it as we may—regret it as we should,—yet, my friends, is there not too much of reproachful truth in the suggestion now not unfrequently uttered, that the Statesmen of North Carolina, gifted as they have been, patriotic as they ever are, have done much for the Union, but surely not much for North Carolina?—have grown pale often at the midnight lamp with anxious meditation on the affairs of the Union, but have rarely wasted or seriously impaired their mental or physical machinery in efforts to advance the prosperity and glory of their own State?—have electrified masses by their pompous eloquence on matters of Federal policy, but have only ventured now and then to timidly breathe forth a half-suppressed, hesitating suggestion, that *perhaps* something *should* be done to save the "good Old State;" until at last, when a youth of genius and high promise starts out on his career, clad with University honors, how often do parental pride and affectionate friendship intimate, that surely *he* will not remain here, but will seek *his* fortunes in some more genial clime! This should not be so. And the part *you* act in the future, (which now will soon be the present with *you,*) may have much bearing on the honor, the prosperity, and reputation of your State. *Study well her character—learn well her wants.* Still in her *past* history there is not a little to excite your pride; in her present condition, much to animate and encourage. *Still* we may be proud, that the brightest page in our national history that recites the thrilling story of American Independence, must also tell to future generations, that its birth-place was North Carolina. *Still* you will find that her people have one crowning virtue, called *integrity,* that makes them happy at home and honored abroad. *Still* we have fertile fields, beautiful streams, a healthful climate, and a mountain scenery as grand and lovely as the pencil of nature hath ever sketched in any land. And if you, who gather your earliest lessons here from her own bounty—if *you* be true to *her,* true to *yourselves*—you may yet do much to aid her to make a generous struggle with her proud sisters in the race; if she be not the swiftest, the gayest, and the richest, she may yet be honored and admired for her cheerful face and her sterling qualities.—Keep bright the mental armory furnished you here; it will serve you good part in many an intellectual conflict hereafter. "*Look not mournfully into the past: It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present: It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear, and with a manly heart.*"

NORTH CAROLINA MINERALS.

That the Mineral kingdom of North Carolina is very rich and valuable, was long since demonstrated by the Geological researches of Professors Mitchell and Olmstead. Their discoveries mainly led to all the developments which have yet been made; and to the establishment of such mining operations as we have among us. But it has been some years since their labors in this field terminated; and we have never doubted but that closer and more particular surveys than they were enabled to make, would result in exhibitions of treasures which would astonish the people of the State.

It does not tell very well for us, that while we have neglected this field of enterprise and of wealth, capitalists in other States are turning attention to it, and exploring our Western Mineral region. Yet such, we are informed, is the fact. There has been a geologist of some distinction, by the name of Dewey, for the last two years employed in procuring specimens of the various MINERALS which are scattered in such rich profusion throughout the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Surry, Rowan and Guilford. He is said to be an intelligent, industrious and persevering man, as almost all Yankees are, and has succeeded in getting together an immense quantity of rich and beautiful specimens—Marble, Coal, Lime, Iron, Soapstone, Porphyry, Serpentine, with Chalcedony, Jasper, and many other precious Stones, all of which he has sent forward to his employers in the North.

We learn it was but the other day that a wagon was sent to Danville with a large quantity of specimens, to be there shipped on the Dan and Roanoke rivers to Gaston, thence by Railroad; and that this gentleman has already paid or deposited about $300 freight on the minerals he has sent from the State.

How little do our own people know of the great abundance of our resources!—Indeed, how would their curiosity be awakened, could they but see the specimens procured by this Geologist, and sent out of the State. We apprehend it will be found that no State in the Union exceeds North Carolina in the variety and amount of its Mineral treasures, as we are certain that hardly any other people on the face of the globe would allow them to remain unproductive and reposing on the surface or in the bowels of the earth.

If we can succeed in arousing a proper degree of interest in the Industrial Convention proposed to be held in this City during the coming winter, we have no doubt that our Miners have it in their power to produce sufficiently rich and varied specimens of *mineral wealth* to attract attention to this now dormant source of prosperity, and lead to its development and profitable employment.—*Raleigh Times.*

Discussion in Oxford.—We learn that Mr. Venable addressed the People of Oxford, on Tuesday last, in justification of his course in Congress, and in favor of Disunion. Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this City, who may well adopt for his motto, "*semper paratus,*" replied to him, we are informed, in a most gallant and masterly effort, in which he literally riddled "Father Abram" and his disorganizing doctrines. The discussion was continued from two o'clock until night, and the result gave great satisfaction to the friends of the Adjustment. Our informant further assures us that Disunion has no foothold among the people of Granville; that if the President acts with firmness in the present emergency, the death-knell will be sounded to the hopes of such agitators as Venable & Co.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Southern Rights Meeting was held in Charlotte, N. C., on the 29th ultimo. Resolutions were adopted, and two delegates—Messrs. R. P. Waring and W. R. Myers—elected to the Nashville Convention!—*Raleigh Register.*

The Committee on the Asylum for the Insane have been in session, in this City, during the week. Ex Gov. Morehead was the only member from a distance in attendance.—*Ib.*

Among the various interesting and useful inventions exhibited at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, the Baltimore Patriot notices the following:

"*Ingenious Clock.*—At the last Fair, Mr. H. O. Morrell, of this city, had on exhibition a clock, of ingenious construction, which gave an alarm and lighted a lamp at the same moment. It was much admired. At the time a friend, in our presence, suggested that on the same principle, lamps might be lighted all over the house, and fires kindled. He took up the suggestion, and this year he has a clock which, located in the grand saloon, at a given signal, lights up a stove in the room below, ready for boiling water, &c. This he does every night, and he thinks it a first rate substitute for a house servant, so far as this part is concerned. Moreover, it is believed that if a bachelor would provide himself with a sewing-machine, in addition to the clock, he could get along "excellently well," barring the darning of stockings. The same gentleman has on exhibition a patent timepiece movement, which is worthy the attention of horologists. It is a finished piece of work."

An Irish Attorney suggests to a Dublin paper, that "no printer should publish a death unless informed of the fact by the party deceased!"

There is a dog in Roxbury, Mass., who has acquired the habit of chewing tobacco. He is shunned by all the decent dogs of the neighborhood.

SOUND POLICY.

The two following articles contain truths of great importance to the South. They recommend a policy which a few, a very few, have practised, amidst the discouragement of not having their neighbors do by them as they do by the public. So strongly do we overlook our own interests, that not only do we let the North make our hats, shoes, coats, brooms, and hundreds of other articles which we might, and ought to, make at home, but even when articles are manufactured here, they have to be sent to the North to be sold! Our merchants go to the North to buy such articles, in preference to getting them here at the same price. Well, in the process of shipping to the North, and selling there, *an amount is expended which would be a large profit to the manufacturer here.* And who gets this amount? It is divided between the Northern vessel, the Northern Insurance office, the Northern drayman, the Northern newspaper, and the Northern commission merchant. We know, of our own knowledge, that some of the Cotton manufactories in this town are now standing idle, which could afford to run full speed, and make reasonable dividends, even under present circumstances, if they could sell at home, at the price their goods command in the Northern cities, and at the price which Southern merchants pay, in those Northern cities, for the same or similar goods. We think the present conduct of the North will, if any thing can, arouse our people to a proper sense of their own interest, and their duty to themselves and their neighbors.

North Carolina Mechanics.—That the Mechanics of this State, if properly encouraged, can successfully compete with any others, has been often asserted and frequently proved. But we would ask of what benefit has either the proof or the assertion been to them. Those of our citizens who want a handsome piece of furniture—a fine carriage or buggy—a suit of clothes—or any article of fashion or beauty, send to Philadelphia, New York or Boston, believing that unless it bears a foreign stamp it is worthless. Why is this? Is New York, because she bears the title of the "Empire City," to be the standard by which the enlightened citizens of North Carolina are to be governed in the purchase of such articles as are required by them for their household comfort or accommodation. It is full time that we throw off our weak subserviency to Northern cities and Northern Mechanics. We pay them heavy and large profits on goods manufactured "*Expressly for the Southern Market.*" To be sure they look *amazingly handsome,* but what security have we, save the outside polish, of the quality of the articles?

The home manufacturer has an interest at stake in the durability and strength as well as beauty of his manufactures. And yet in defiance of all sound principle, the majority of our citizens will send yearly thousands of dollars to support Northern Mechanics—and what do they get in return? Why if slaves run off or are enticed away, these Northerners will use the very money furnished by the South, to prevent their return, and thereby rob them of their lawful property. And strange to say, with all these facts staring them in the face, North Carolina will be so blind as to give them "aid and comfort." Citizens of the South we call on you to come forward and as one man say, "WE GO IN FOR AND WILL SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTORIES."

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

Extract from a communication of Daniel Pratt, Esq., of Alabama, a large manufacturer in that State:—

"The remedy I would suggest, is this: Instead of spending our time and resources in calling conventions, let us spend them in encouraging and protecting our own State. Let us show a disposition to encourage home industry and home trade. Instead of going to New York and Boston for almost every thing we consume, let us encourage our own Tailors, Shoemakers, Tanners, Saddlers, Cabinet makers, Carriage makers, Pail makers, Broom makers, Cotton Gin makers, Cotton and Woollen factories, and many other branches of business. It may be said we have no good Tailors, Shoemakers, &c. but should we show a disposition to encourage those various branches, we soon would have mechanics amongst us, and as good and cheap a coat made here as we can get from New York, and so with all other branches. The fact is, no mechanic can engage in those branches as we are now situated, with any prospect of success.—Instead of raising up mechanics amongst us, we are driving them from us. We work hard and pay nearly all the proceeds of our labor to the Northern and Eastern States—and are they to blame for receiving it? Let us look at these things in their proper light. What is it that builds up Boston and New York? Is it commerce? That is a part, but take away their mechanics and manufacturers, and you would soon see three-fourths of their stores tenantless, and merchants would not go there for their supplies. Cannot our Southern cities be built up in the same way? Could not our merchants be supplied in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, instead of going to New York? Let us unite and say that we will give Southern Manufactures the preference. Let every neighborhood have a Tailor, Shoe-maker, and all other mechanical branches that are practicable. Let our towns and cities encourage Carriage, Cabinet and Harness makers. Let our hardware merchants supply themselves with iron and hollow-ware of our own make. Let our dry goods merchants buy such goods as are manufactured amongst us, and go abroad for only those they cannot get here. If all would unite on this plan and carry it out, it would not be long before they could be supplied at home with most of the articles we consume, and such as are not made here, our own merchants could import. Let our people give those merchants who encourage home manufactures the preference, which will soon bring them all into the measure. I am aware that many will regard these views as visionary. I grant that if a majority think so, they are. But if a majority will unite and assist in encouraging these measures, the scheme will be found to be no visionary one.

Southern Manufactures.—The lawless proceedings of the people of the North have excited a feeling in the South which which we devoutly hope will not evaporate in mere words, but manifest itself in substantial acts, which, whether the Union is dissolved or not, will redound to our permanent good. We must be more commercially independent of the North than we now are; we must stop importing every thing from the North—from an axe helve up to a locomotive engine—and manufacture for ourselves. Passing a Tobacco Factory in this city some time ago, we saw one of the owners of the establishment superintending the stowing away of a large quantity of plank designed for tobacco boxes, and, on inquiry, found out that the plank had been brought from Michigan?—yes, down the lakes and through the canal to Troy, and thence down the Hudson to N. York, and thence to Petersburg. Just think of that. To bring timber for tobacco boxes from Michigan to Petersburg—here in old Virginia, where forests abound on all side! Not only lumber, but boots and blacking, shoes and shoe brushes, clothing of all description, and a hundred other articles, amounting in value to many millions of dollars, are annually brought to us from the North.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Massachusetts Tanneries.—A Northern paper says:

"The Tanneries in South Danvers, Mass., occupy 3,840 vats, and use 150,000 hides a year, and 9,200 cords of bark. There are also curried in the village, annually, 212,500 sides of leather, and 509,000 Morocco skins dressed."

A great many of these articles find their way to Virginia and other Southern States. Why not build up similar establishments in our own, draw native mechanics to our towns, and thus enhance the prosperity of the towns, and at the same time of the country, by the increased employment and market which will be given to the farmers? When will the South awake to her true interests?

Richmond Republican.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1850.

The steamer Empire City, from Chagres, arrived this morning. She brings dates from California to the 5th of October.

She brings $300,000 in gold dust, as freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers.

Terrible accounts have been received from the overland emigrants, who were suffering greatly for want of food, by the cholera and by attacks of Indians. It is estimated that there are twenty thousand persons yet in the placers beyond the desert. Subscriptions have been opened in San Francisco for their relief. The collector of the port was solicited to give $100,000 for the starving emigrants, but refused—he had no power to do so.

The late fire destroyed 125 buildings, comprising several squares; loss estimated at $300,000. The Court House was saved with difficulty.

The Cholera was still prevailing in California.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

Our city of Baltimore was the scene of another disgraceful riot last night. The members of the New Market Fire Company gave a ball in Logan Hall, Lombard street. While the gentlemen were conveying some of the ladies to the place of amusement, they were assailed with bricks and other missiles by a party in opposition to them. This aggression was resented. A number of the New Market members rallied, and fired muskets into their assailants. One man named John Mitchel, was shot dead on the spot; another, named Stephen Norton, was shot through the arm; and a third named John Christopher, received a ball through his leg. Several others were wounded.

The total amount coined at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, from the 1st of January to 30th September, was $20,032,327.50. The officers state that they will be enabled to coin five millions a month in future, which will meet the wants of the public.

A Happy Man.—The editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle says: "Talk about enjoyment of wealth; it never can be enjoyed! An abundance is a heap of misery. A man who owns a house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a cow, two or three fat pigs, and a dozen children, ought to be satisfied. If he ain't he never can be."

A Modest Eater.—A friend has furnished the New York Commercial with the following memorandum, made on the spot, of the number of articles eaten for supper by a fellow passenger on board the steamer Knickerbocker, from New York for Norwich, during the present season:

1. Brandy peaches.	11. Macaroons.
2. Fried liver.	12. Peaches.
3. Oysters.	13. A cup of tea.
4. Brandy peaches.	14. Do. do.
5. Fried fish.	15. A glass of milk.
6. Blackberries.	16. Do. do.
7. Blanc mange.	17. A glass of water.
8. Cakes.	18. Hot biscuit and bread.
9. Beef steak.	19. Do. do. do.
10. Peaches cut up.	

All eaten from one plate at a cost of fifty cents.

TO WHO! TO WHO!

The following is from a Southwestern newspaper, and is the most ingenious dun that has ever fallen under our notice:

'Twas on a cold autumnal night,
A dismal one to view;
Dark clouds obscured fair Venus' light;
And not a star appeared in sight,
As the thick forest through
Muggins—as usual—"blue,"
Beat homeward, "tacking" left and right;
When all at once he "brought up" right
Against an old dead yew,
At which he "rounded to,"
And "squaring off," as if to fight,
Said with an oath I shan't indite,
"——— Infernal scoundrel, you!
Light— an' I'll lick you, black or white!"
Just then above him flew
An owl, which on a branch did light,
A feet above o'er the boozy wight,
And then commenced "TU WHO—
TU-WHOO—TU-WHO—TU-WHOO!"

Quoth Muggins—Don't you think to fright
A fellow of my weight and height
With your TER-WHO-TER WHO,
You cursed bugaboo!—
An' if you're Belzebub, it's quite
On-necessary you should light—
For Muggins aint your "due,"
For money matters are ALL RIGHT!
The PRINTER'S PAID UP—HONOR BRIGHT!"
Thereat the owl withdrew,
And Muggins mizzled too.
But there are other chaps who might
Be caught out late some dismal night,
WHO HAVEN'T PAID WHAT'S DUE!
They KNOW—TO WHO, TO WHO!

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

A SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER.—At a Dinner given in Boston to the Turkish Ambassador, the health of Mr. Webster, "the powerful and fearless Defender of the Constitution," was proposed.

Mr. Webster replied with great eloquence and earnestness. He began by saying, "I am a Union man; an out and out Union man; but it would be bad taste in me, on an occasion like this, when there are so many topics of interest, to speak of political matters only." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said: "He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a fraction, but the *United*—not as the guest of a dissevered and broken country, but as the guest of the *United* States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yet, thank God, they are all *United* States. It is in the capacity of *united* citizens of *united* States that we are now assembled to welcome to our festivity a distinguished man from a distinguished country; and it is in the capacity of United Americans that we can appear respectable. Others may speculate, theorize, and go crazy, if they please, in arguing to the contrary, said Mr. Webster, "but I say it is only as a united people we can ever be prosperous at home or respectable abroad." He had always resisted the opponents of the Union, and he should always continue to do so. He professed to know something of the sentiment of the people of this vast and beautiful country, and he did not hesitate to declare it a sentiment in favor of harmony. An institution, not of our creating, must not disturb the harmony of these happy States. Crazy and mischievous men may attempt it; but they will soon find their efforts restrained. The people of this country are the people of one country, said Mr. Webster, and they are anxious to preserve the Union, "however bounded, and washed by whatever waters." Local strifes are temporary—the Union is perpetual. "I speak with emphasis," said he, "because I wish to give utterance to a heart that knows no secret on the question of the harmony of the great family of States. I was born to the Union, and I stand by it." The slavery question New England can only interfere with as a meddler. She has no more to do with it than she has to do with the municipal government of a city in the Island of Cuba. But, whatever course others might pursue, Mr. Webster declared that all his efforts should hereafter—as in former days—be in favor of the Union. At the conclusion of the speech the whole company rose and gave three cheers for the Secretary of State and three for the Union.

The "Boston Courier" [*Whig*] is one of the very few honorable exceptions to the general madness and folly of the people of that city. Such language as the following which we take from a late number of that able journal, is no less forcible than creditable:

"No thinking man can persuade himself that the Fugitive Slave Law will lie entirely inoperative in Massachusetts. That law was made to be executed, *and it will be executed.* We have hundreds of fugitive slaves among us, and we have been told, with vast exultation, by certain people, that these men are "armed to the teeth" and will resist, unto blood and death, all attempts to enforce the law upon them. In this determination they are encouraged by the abolitionists, and we hear language used every day designed to excite open resistance to the law on the part of the multitude, and not a few have publicly pledged themselves to take the part of those who resist. Whether these persons will make their words good in the hour of peril, or whether they will be found nuzzling under heaps of shavings, as such swaggerers are apt to do when matters look serious, it is not our present purpose to inquire, but we suggest a slight consideration to those who may feel disposed to try their valor in resisting the law. The federal government sits so lightly upon us; its powers and functions touch us so seldom, and with so small disturbance in our ordinary outgoings and incomings, that we are hardly aware of its existence. Many thoughtless people have, in consequence, imagined that they may defy it with impunity. This is a direful mistake, as they will find to their sorrow, should they put the matter to the test. Uncle Sam has a terribly strong arm, whenever he chooses to stretch it out; and the last thing to be attempted by a prudent man who wishes to sleep in a whole skin, would be to draw knife or pistol against a law of the United States. Now, it is very certain, that when the United States Marshal is called upon to execute the Fugitive Slave law in this State, he will not shrink from his duty. If he is resisted, and death ensues to any one engaged in the execution of the law, whoever has a hand in that act, or aids and abets it, will be guilty of murder, be tried and hanged for it, as he deserves, and die as a fool dieth."

Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts.—Much regret (says the Journal of Commerce) has been expressed by some of the friends of order and law in this vicinity that the Fugitive Slave Law could not be enforced (as they said) in old Massachusetts. We have told all such persons, when the opportunity presented itself, that we knew Massachusetts better than they did, and that we had no hesitation in saying that the law could and would be enforced there. We are gratified to find the same opinion confidently expressed by the Boston Daily Advertiser, which, as well as the Boston Courier, has done excellent service in support of the constitution and laws. Says that paper of the 4th:

"We begin to observe in some of the journals at the South, as might have been anticipated, severe comments upon the apparent triumph of opposition to legal authority in this city. It is much to be regretted that the demonstration of a determination to resist the execution of process under the Fugitive Slave Law, somewhat exaggerated in the accounts which have appeared in various quarters, together with the fact that warrants known to have been issued by the highest authority have not yet been executed, should give so much ground for these comments. However plausible may be the inferences discreditable to our city which are drawn from the facts as they are stated, it is premature to judge, from the delays which have occurred, and the show of resistance, when in fact none has been made, that the law will not be executed. There is no occasion for precipitancy in meeting an issue, of which those who know the people of the city of Boston cannot doubt the result. We have little fear that the law will be seriously resisted in Massachusetts, and, if forcibly resisted, it will notwithstanding be surely executed."

Mr Webster says of the fugitive slave law,

"It received the proper sanction of the two houses of Congress and the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard *no man whose opinion is worth regarding* deny its constitutionality; and those who counsel violent resistance to it counsel that which, if it take place, is sure to lead to bloodshed; and to the commission of capital offences. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go on in this career of faction, folly, and crime."

A great Union meeting has been held at Geneva, N. Y. It is described as one of the most respectable assemblages ever called out on any occasion. The highly respected veteran General Joseph G. Swift presided, assisted by twenty Vice Presidents from Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Wayne, and Chemung counties. A Committee of Safety, auxiliary to that of the city of New York, was appointed. Letters from Senator Dickinson and others were read amid much enthusiasm, and after several powerful and patriotic speeches the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for the Constitution and its defenders.

What Mr. Stephens says of Georgia.—Hon. Phillip Clayton, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, has received letters from Mr. Stephens, the member of Congress, and others, assuring him that the Union party will carry every county in the State of Georgia.—*Balt. Sun.*

JOHN McDONOGH, THE NEW ORLEANS MISER.

The New Orleans Delta gives the following account of this singular old man, the millionaire who died recently in that city. The first paragraph was published the day before his death, the second the day after.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

Our venerable and philanthropic neighbor over the river, Col. McDonogh, treated himself to a dime ride in the omnibus yesterday. This is the first time in the course of his natural life that he was ever known to resort to any other means of locomotion than that afforded by his pedal extremities. This, of course, arose not from any spirit of parsimony, but that he might the better retain his health, by the exercise of his physical powers. In truth, he seemed out of place in the omnibus, and so did every article of his apparel.—His high-crowned hat got dinged by coming in contact with the canopy of the 'bus; the tye of his white neckerchief turned awry; his green umbrella fell from his hands and got trampled on by a fellow-passenger; in leaving, one of his doeskin gloves fell under the wheel; the driver going on before the Colonel was fully out, he "barked" his shin on the step; and a dog in the neighborhood barked at him. Misery enough, we should say, for a first omnibus ride.

Death of John McDonogh.—This gentleman, the wealthiest citizen in the South, and perhaps in the United States, died yesterday at his residence, in McDonoghville, opposite the city. Mr. McDonogh had reached the age of seventy-two. Though his great vigor of mind and energy of spirit enabled him to triumph for a while over physicial debility, and to pursue with a few hours of his death, the industrious and busy habits which he had practised for fifty years, his health had been declining for some months, and the termination of his earthly career was daily looked for by himself, as well as by his friends. Two days ago we saw him in our streets, engaged in earnest negotiation and discussion with a brother millionaire, respecting some settlement which he desired to consummate ere he was called hence, and overheard him say in words which fell upon our ears with force and emphasis, "My days are numbered, and my affairs must all be settled this side of the grave." The constitution of Mr. McDonogh was severely taxed by his habits of close, concentrated, and wearing labor. A few months ago he told us that he devoted eighteen hours per day to labor, and regretted that he could not spare a few minutes to read the newspapers. His labor consisted in keeping the accounts, deeds, papers, and vouchers of the most extensive landed property owned by a single individual in the world. His only assistants in these duties were some negro slaves, whom he had educated and trained to his own habits of method and industry. No white person lived in the ancient and dilapidated chateau in which he resided. No person ever visited him, save on business or for charity. His manners were rigid, severe and repelling. Everything about his establishment partook of the spirit of the master,—all was bleak, cold, dreary and forbidding. The dogs did not bark in his yard,—they cast at the passer-by a piteous hungry look, as if they sought some kindly sympathy or notice to comfort their lean carcasses; the cocks did not crow cheerily, as elsewhere, but drawled out their notes in a funeral and hollow strain, as if from empty stomachs; the merry songsters flew around, without lighting upon the dark old trees, hung with melancholy moss which nearly concealed from view his crumbling edifice. There was no sunshine ever fell upon that spot or upon the heart of its possessor.

Such was the abode of one who worshipped Mammon with an unceasing and all-absorbing passion, whose soul and mind were entirely monopolized by the spirit of gain, excluded every tender emotion—every ennobling feeling—every humanizing sympathy. And yet, there are many, familiar with the character and history of John McDonogh, who declare that the severe life he led and his love of acquisition did not proceed from avarice—from the mere spirit of miserly acquisition, but that he had some great philanthropic purpose in view, to which he had appropriated his life and fortune, and in the pursuit of which he had hardened his soul to all the affections of humanity. This may be so. It would throw some light upon a picture otherwise dark and desolate. He was frequently heard to declare that he lived only for the Lord,—to carry out some great design of his Maker. When asked if he would sell property, his invariable reply was "I own none,—what I have acquired belongs to the Lord; I am his agent, without the power of selling." He had long employed his mind, which was a remarkably acute and sagacious one, in devising modes by which his immense property might be kept together after his death for a term of years, so that his calculations of its eventual value might be realized. He had a great passion for buying waste and swamp lands, and estimating with arithmetical precision the yearly increase in the value of those lands. A great admirer of the system of popular education, a friend to learning and colleges, he projected also some grand scheme of education, to be maintained out of the yearly increase in the value of his lands, which were not to be sold for a certain time, but only their product applied to that purpose. He endeavored to get an act of the Legislature passed, tying up his property in this manner, but it was not deemed practicable under our jurisprudence.

He was also a warm friend to the Colonization enterprise. He established a colony in Africa, to which he sent many of his negroes, after giving them an education or a trade. He was a hard exacting man. In the prosecution of his rights, or in any relations of business, he knew no pity, no liberality, no kindness. What was "nominated in the bond," he would extort at every sacrifice. Involved in innumerable law suits, he prosecuted his rights and interests with a tenacity, vigor and perseverance, which stopped at no obstacles, and were never moderated or softened by any of the considerations that ordinarily operate upon mankind. And yet outside of his business and legal relations, he was not insensible to charitable appeals; when properly approached, he would sometimes give, we cannot say, liberally considering his means, but quite so, considering his view of his relation to the Almighty. He was self-willed and opinionated, and would only give in his own fashion, and to such undertakings as pleased his peculiar ideas. To his relations, who were quite poor, he preserved a severe and studied coldness—only relieving their poverty by the most meagre contributions. Of enterprise, the spirit of public improvement and progress, he was as destitute as the old planks of his house were of sap. Owning immense property in the city, he left the greater part of it entirely unimproved, until his possessions became a great nuisance to the corporation. When induced to build, he would only erect the roughest and most unseemly buildings, usually put up by his slaves, who brought the bricks with which they were made across the river. Many of these buildings are now eyesores in our city, tenantless and dangerous from their dilapidated condition. So too of his immense property in the country. But a small portion of it was in cultivation. He usually bought tracts of land by leagues and miles, instead of acres. He was said to own fifty miles fronting on the Mississippi, in Louisiana. Four-fifths of the swamp land in the State belonged to him. He had, too, immense possessions in Florida, Mississippi, and Texas. The area of his property would equal that of one of the small States of the Union, and exceed that of several of the Kingdoms or Principalities of Europe. The preservation and administration of this immense property must have required a vast deal of labor, and great administrative talents. These Mr. McDonogh possessed. He was well-educated, wrote very well, understood the law, and was quite familiar with the history of the country. A native of Baltimore, he removed to this city in 1800, engaged in mercantile pursuits, was successful, and then embarked in the purchase of wild lands and vacant property, which he followed the balance of his life. He never left the vicinity of the State, never went North, but remained one of the stand-bys and originals of our city till a few hours before his death. The singularity of his appearance in his old-fashioned blue coat, strapless pants, large white neckerchief, with green umbrella under his arm, made him one of the peculiar features of our city.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 28th ultimo adds the following particulars respecting Mr. McDonogh's bequests, &c:

Mr. McDonogh was buried yesterday afternoon in the cemetery erected by himself, near his residence at McDonoghville, for his negroes. It was his wish that he should be buried among them. The funeral was plain and unostentatious.—Prayers and a short sermon were delivered in the small church attached to the house, built for the negroes, and where the deceased himself often preached to his slaves.

The will was opened and proved in Court on the 26th ult. It filled 24 foolscap pages, closely written by the testator's own hand. After leaving $6,000 and some landed property in Baltimore to his sister and her children, the deceased bequeaths his entire estate, of which he gives no aggregate amount, to the Mayors, Aldermen, and citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore, half to each city, for the purpose of establishing here a free school for poor children of all classes, and an asylum for the poor. To the Protestant Male Orphan Asylum of New Orleans he gives $100,000 in yearly instalments.

A school farm is to be established in Baltimore and an asylum for the poor.—The school farm for the education of the poor children from four to fourteen years of age, of Baltimore first, and the other large maritime cities of the Union. They are to be taught the pursuits of agriculture and the principles of religion. A common English education to be given in all the schools, here and at Baltimore, and the Bible to be their principal class book.—The inmates of the two poor asylums to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of those institutions so far as their own labor can go. The cultivation of the mulberry tree and making of silk in these asylums are recommended. To the school farm at Baltimore the sum of three millions of dollars is bequeathed in yearly instalments.

The estate, after the annuities above mentioned are paid, and a number of negroes, named, are freed and sent to Africa, to be managed by a certain number of commissioners appointed by this city and of Baltimore; no commissioner to be a member of any council, to serve more than twelve months, or twice in succession. The two cities to act as a check on each other. None of the property ever to be sold, but to remain forever as a fund for the above charitable purposes.

A Poser.—A "hoosier" of rather scanty means recently visited New York, with introductory letters for the purpose of buying a considerable amount of goods upon credit. The jobbers to whom he applied were very courteous, but didn't like to trade.

"What's the matter?" inquired the buyer.

"Nothing particular," was the reply, "only we don't much like this credit business."

"Well, but I don't ask for only thirty days."

"Very true, but you might die, you know."

"Die!—why who the d—l ever heard of any body's dying in *thirty days!*"

MICHIGAN.—The Whig State Convention of Michigan has nominated Gen. Scott for President in 1852.

FOR TH

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1850.

The Superior Court for this County is in session —Judge BATTLE presiding. The Criminal Docket is so full that it is probable that scarcely any of the causes on the Civil Docket will be taken up. In addition to three capital cases heretofore alluded to, Mrs. Simpson returned to this town on Friday last, and surrendered herself to the Sheriff, by whom she was immediately committed to jail to await her trial on the charge of murdering her husband in this place on the 8th of Nov. last.

THE WESTERN TERMINUS OF OUR PLANK ROAD.—We are indebted to a friend in Greensborough for some information on this subject, which we cannot better dispose of than to impart to our readers as he has given it to us.

He says that several letters have been received from a gentleman interested in the Tazewell, Wythe, and Carroll Turnpike Company, of Virginia, urging the construction of a road from Greensborough to connect with theirs at the Virginia line. The citizens of that part of Virginia are very desirous that their road should connect with the N. C. Rail Road; for the reason, as they say, that all the Virginia markets are crowded with the articles which they have to dispose of.—This of itself shows what the Rail Road is destined to do for our State: It is the first instance, it is believed, when Virginia or any other State has shown a desire to make roads to get *to* our markets, for any other purpose than to carry off our trade *from* us. The Turnpike is nearly completed from Piketon, in Kentucky, through Tazewell, Wythe and Carroll counties, in Virginia, to the North Carolina line, at a point only about 50 miles from Greensborough. Piketon is the head of navigation of the Big Sandy, which empties into the Ohio about 80 or 90 miles from that place.—These points, as will be seen by the map, are in almost a direct line from this place to the Ohio river, at Guyandotte, where it makes so great a bend in this direction, and where that river is only about 350 miles from this town. Piketon is somewhat nearer to this place than to either Richmond or Petersburg.

Our correspondent thinks that Fayetteville is more deeply interested in the desired connection with the Virginia Turnpike, than any other part of the State. If, says he, "we can only manage to raise the funds to continue your Plank Road to Salem, and then a Turnpike to the Virginia line, it will be of great advantage to Fayetteville, to the Stockholders in the Plank Road, and to the State. Should this idea be carried into execution, I will guarantee that no part of the Plank Road will be more profitable than that between Salem and Greensborough, as there is now an immense travel between these two places."

We present our correspondent's views as well worthy, both from his character and their own intrinsic importance, of the earnest attention of our readers.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—We learn that Thomas Farish, Esq. of Chatham county, has sold his Plantation and Coal Mine, on Deep River, for $7,500, to a Northern gentleman, or company, whose intention it is to proceed at once to working the mine, with a large force. The speedy completion of the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will enable the purchaser, and the owners of other Mines on Deep River, to supply to this place and Wilmington, and perhaps to ship from the State, any quantity of this valuable Mineral.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTIONS.—It has been proposed, both in this State and in Virginia, to hold Conventions of those engaged in Manufacturing, Mining, &c.; and the propositions have met with much favor. In Virginia, a committee of arrangement was appointed, and a time and place of meeting fixed, viz: the 5th of December, at Richmond. For want of concert of action, and of any persons who feel willing to take the responsibility, no time has been definitely fixed on in this State, though such a Convention might be quite as useful as in Virginia, and is perhaps even more needed. The 18th of December, at Raleigh, has, however, been suggested, and as no objection is made to that time and place, we hope they will be concurred in and the Convention be held accordingly.

Circulars have been received here, inviting the presence and co-operation of the Manufacturers of this place and its vicinity, in the Richmond Convention.

We are much gratified to find that a warm interest is manifested in various parts of the State in this subject. When the proposition was first made, we supposed, that like most other schemes projected among us, it would excite so little attention, and be so partially acted on, that it was useless to make the attempt. But the prospects are altogether different. Circumstances, North and South, have aroused the public interest, and we hear verbally and by letter of a desire to participate in the meeting. We now look forward to a large and highly useful meeting at Raleigh. Let every manufacturer, mechanic, miner, editor, who has any thing to impart that may be of use to his fellow citizens, or desires to learn any thing that may be of use to himself, attend the meeting.

THE MAILS.—The Northern mail has failed twice within the last week—once on account of a collision of the trains between Petersburg and Richmond, and once for some cause unknown.

The Hillsborough Recorder says that the statement of the appointment of Hugh Waddell, Esq. as Consul at Havana, is premature, having arisen from the fact that his friends intended to present his name for the appointment.

THE NEW ORLEANS MILLIONAIRE.—We copy an interesting account of this singular character. It is not probable that his benevolent purposes in regard to his property will be realized, as the heirs in Baltimore are leaving no stone unturned to have the will set aside. Besides the lawyers employed at New Orleans they have sent Reverdy Johnson from Baltimore. To give some idea of the extent of the property the Delta says,—

"He owned three hundred squares in the rear of Lavandais, eleven squares in the rear of the Second Municipality, at the foot of Poydras street, and 16,000 lots in the rear of the First and Third Municipalities. He also owns the whole of the town of McDonogh, opposite to the city, which is laid out in squares and lots. This is a part of his suburban property. In addition to this, he has productive property in the city which yields an annual revenue of $200,000. He owns, too, large tracts of very valuable land in every parish of the State, to say nothing of immense possessions in the adjoining States."

More than forty letters were mailed in one day at New Orleans, to Mrs. Cole, Baltimore, no doubt by lawyers who were willing to assist the lady in upsetting her brother's will. They did not know that *Mrs. Cole had been dead several years!*

RALEIGH STAR.—The Editors of the Star propose to publish that paper tri-weekly during the session of the Legislature; and if sufficient support can be obtained, they will after the adjournment continue to issue the Star regularly three times a week. Terms—$1 for the session, or $4 per annum, in advance.

PETERSBURG, VA.—The population of Petersburg is 14,603, an increase of 3,429 since 1840.

THINGS AT BOSTON.—We hear of no disturbance at Boston since Messrs. Knight and Hughes were compelled to leave there by fear of personal violence and of further arrests. Some of the papers of that city assert that the people of Boston have no idea of allowing a few fanatics to obstruct the execution of the law. But we confess we see no reason, in any thing that has occurred, to put the slightest confidence in these declarations.

THE COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The following, from the Washington Republic, is an official contradiction of the statement that the President had ordered troops to Boston:

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

It is not true that any communication has been made to the President by the United States marshal in Boston, or by any other marshal, in relation to any actual or apprehended obstruction to the laws, the cause assigned by the Sun's correspondent for the alleged orders of the President. It is not true that the President has issued any orders with regard to the "concentration of" any force in Boston harbor, or any where else, with reference to any such information or apprehension as is above suggested. The President has received no communication from any marshal, and has no information that leads him to believe that any peculiar disposition of the military force will be rendered necessary for the execution of the laws.

It is true that there have been some changes made by the War Department in the position of the troops, but not in the directions nor for the purposes alleged. It was deemed proper to relieve some of the companies that have been stationed in Florida; some of which have been ordered North, and some to Texas. Others have been ordered *from* the North to the South. Among the changes, one company was ordered to Fort Independence, in Boston harbor; but on information from the proper bureau that the barracks there were not ready for the reception of troops, the order was countermanded. These changes, having no reference whatever to the causes assigned for them, have given rise to suspicions and rumors that have assumed the shape of positive allegations in the Sun's correspondence.

If the exigency should arise making it the duty of the President to resort to the means vested in him by the Constitution and the Laws to enforce their due execution, there is no doubt that his duty will be promptly and prudently discharged.

We regret to find that the President has not acted on the subject. We regret that he has not been officially and personally advised of the "combination" at Boston which resists the execution of the law. It was the duty of the Marshal, of the claimants of the fugitives, of the authorities and people of Boston,—any and all of them,—to notify the President, and call upon him for assistance. But since none of them have chosen so to notify him, is it clearly proper for him to interfere? Shall he *assume* that the civil authorities of Massachusetts are not competent to disperse a mob in Boston? Shall he, upon that assumption, founded upon no official or legal information, march an army to Boston? In the present instance, we confess that all our feelings of indignation at the outrageous conduct of the people of that city would excuse such a step in our eyes. But what a fearful precedent would thus be set! What an outrage on State Rights, for which we at the South are the strongest sticklers! If the President may take such a step in one case, why not in any other? Gen. Washington waited, in 1794, more than two years before he issued his Proclamation calling out the military to enforce the laws against the whiskey insurrectionists in Pennsylvania. During all that time the law was openly violated. On the 16th and 17th July, 1794, the armed insurgents fired upon and captured the U. S. Marshal. On the 4th of August, Judge Wilson officially informed the President of this outrage. Yet it was not till the 17th of August that the President acted. We mention these facts to show that hasty action should not be demanded of an officer who is as much bound to go by the law himself, as to see that it is submitted to by others.

The act of 1795 authorizes the President, whenever the laws shall be opposed or their execution obstructed in any State, in a manner too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals, to call forth the *militia* of such State, or any other State. In all such cases, however, the President is expressly required to command the insurgents to disperse within a limited time.

We have confidence in President Fillmore, and in his Cabinet. We believe that they will do their duty, not so speedily as we could wish, but certainly.

A MASSACHUSETTS TOWN.—A Northern Abolition paper states that there are now in New Bedford *seven hundred* fugitive slaves; and, not yet satisfied, invites additions to that number! The Charleston Mercury publishes this statement and remarks, "This we thought sufficiently pregnant of meaning by itself, but we have since been reminded that it has a more direct and immediate application to our friends of the seaboard, in this State and Georgia, than we were at the time aware of. We have been shown a list of some of the Northern coasters which were engaged in our trade last winter, and find that no less than twenty-one vessels of that class hail from the ports of New Bedford, Fall River, and Sipicon, all in the immediate neighborhood, and within a few miles of each other. This fact will go far to account for the seven hundred runaway negroes under Quaker protection at New Bedford."

The Mercury further states that "Charleston alone paid last year from $40,000 to $50,000 tribute to these FRIENDS, who, not satisfied with that, have robbed the Southern States of capital in slaves to the amount of $420,000?" A stoppage of the supplies is the only thing which will restrain the "humanity" of these honest descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. But so long as Southern men furnish these men the means of support, so long will they continue to rob us of our property. We should learn to do our own coasting, to raise our own hay and potatoes, to make our own hats, shoes, brooms, and axe-helves, and the thousand other things that we can make, and ought to make, but which we now allow our more enterprising Northern *friends* to make for us.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Montgomery	5,609	6,883	1,274
Camden,	5,663	6,049	386
Carteret,	6,591	7,001	410
Guilford,	19,175	19,731	556
Hertford,	7,484	8,312	828
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519
Stanly,	5,171	6,683	1,512
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471
Wake,	21,118	26,468	5,350
Wayne,	10,891	13,487	2,596
	94,873	108,775	13,904

The number of free persons (white and black) in Montgomery is 5,110; of slaves 1773. Increase of the former, since 1840, 831; of the latter 443.

The Assistant Marshal of the Upper Division of Robeson County informs us that there are in that Division 3,038 whites, and 2,572 slaves. Total 5,610. He thinks the increase in the county will be found to be about 4,000. He found one colored man rising 120 years. He is blind, but his faculties not otherwise impaired.

The population of Richmond County is said to be between 10,500 and 11,000. In 1840 it was 8,909.

The census of this county, (Cumberland,) is nearly completed, and we are informed by the Marshals that the population exceeds 20,000—perhaps 21,000. In 1840, 15,284.

NEWBERN.—Total population, 4,848, viz: Whites 2,155, Free Blacks 762, Slaves 1,921.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Steamer Telegraph, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, blew up on Friday evening last, by which 15 persons were killed, and 14 wounded.

STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.—The very latest accounts represent the contest for Governor as so close that it was doubtful whether Hunt or Seymour was elected. As a sign that Hunt was the man, we may remark that the last Washington Union has no telegraphic despatch from New York. If Seymour had been elected, the Union would probably have been informed of it. It is believed that the Whig Lieut. Governor and other State officers are all elected. The Legislature is Whig, in the Senate by 2 majority, and in the House by 31. Last year there was a Locofoco majority. A U. S. Senator is to be elected in place of Dickinson, Loco.

For Congress 18 Whigs and 16 Locofocos are elected. In the present Congress 32 Whigs and 2 Locofocos.

The Whig candidates for Congress in three out of the four districts in the city of New York are elected. One district was lost in consequence of two Whigs running against one Democrat. The majority for Mr. Brooks is not much short of three thousand votes—a just tribute to the noble stand he has taken on the fugitive bill and the other peace measures of Congress.

NEW JERSEY.—The Locos have carried the Governor, Legislature, and four out of five Congressmen, being a gain of Governor, Legislature and three Congressmen. And a Senator is to be elected in place of Dayton, Whig.

MICHIGAN.—2 Whigs elected to Congress, and the third district doubtful. 2 Whig gains.

WISCONSIN.—2 Abolition Locofocos and 1 Locofoco elected to Congress. No change, Legislature largely Locofoco.

We have felt but little interest in the election for Governor in New York. It is true that Hunt, the Whig candidate, is a supporter of the Administration, and that he was evidently hostile to Seward and his faction. But then he so far succumbed to that faction as to declare that the fugitive slave law ought to be "essentially modified." After that we had no care whether he was elected or not.

His Locofoco competitor, Seymour, was sustained by the Albany Atlas, and other Barnburner organs, on the express ground of hostility to the fugitive slave law and to slavery in general.

In a contest between two such men we felt but little interest.

The Whig Mayor in New York city, Kingsland, is elected by 4,547 majority over Wood, Locofoco. The Whig Mayor is also elected in Brooklyn.

A LOCOFOCO TRICK.—The N. Y. Commercial makes a remarkable exposure of the purposes of some of the leading men by whom the great New York Union meeting was gotten up. That paper had reason to suppose, in advance of the meeting, that it was projected for a party object, to promote the election of the Locofoco candidate for Governor. And so it has turned out. No sooner had the "Union Safety Committee" met and organized, than a resolution was offered to put up a Ticket for State officers, adopting Seymour, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, as the head of it! The Whig members of the Committee, who had been previously assured that the whole proceeding was to be divested of party, opposed this Locofoco manœuvre, as a violation of all the pledges and obligations of themselves and those who appointed them. "It was then announced by several persons, who have been the most active in getting up the Castle Garden meeting, that if this ticket should not be nominated and effectual steps taken to secure its election, the MAIN OBJECT *of the whole movement, and especially of the Castle Garden meeting*, WOULD BE DEFEATED!" And "it was furthermore declared, that the ticket which was intended to be nominated, had ALREADY BEEN SELECTED, *and that thousands of them had been printed and sent into the State more than a week ago!*"

The indignant remonstrances of the Whig Committee-men were at last effectual in compelling the withdrawal of the resolution; and the adoption, unanimously, of another, that the Committee would support no candidates who were not in favor of the peace measures of Congress, and opposed to all further agitation of the subject.

The resolution appointing the Committee prescribed their duty to be, "*To revive and foster among the whole people of the United States the spirit in which the Union was formed, and the constitution was adopted; and to resist every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.*"

The Locofocos, instead of performing this patriotic duty, went to work to secure "THE SPOILS!"

We feel assured, however, that no such paltry motive moved the great body of the people of New York, of both parties, who participated in that noble demonstration at Castle Garden. We think better of them. We doubt not that the mass of the people who attended that meeting, did so for the patriotic purpose of upholding the LAW, and thus preserving the UNION.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Whilst the Washington Union, and others, are complaining that the President is not prompt enough in calling out the power of the General Government to enforce the execution of the fugitive slave law in Boston, the Charleston Courier objects that he is premature in taking any step until the people of Boston, the city authorities, and the State of Massachusetts, had successively been called on, and had exerted their powers in vain.

It is certainly far better, when practicable, that the laws should be enforced by the local authorities, and we presume that until the President is officially informed that that cannot be done, he will not move, and would not be justifiable in moving. The Union's complaints are the more unreasonable because that paper itself has published an account, showing that in the case of the celebrated Whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, GEN. WASHINGTON, who was then President, waited two years before he called out the military to put it down, though during that whole time the insurgents openly and violently set the law at defiance. The President is bound to act deliberately, and upon official information, and this we presume President Fillmore will do.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Africa arrived at New York on Friday last.

Cotton was firm, and in some cases ⅛d higher. Sales of the week 38,390 bales, of which speculators took about 8,000, and exporters 4000. Fair Uplands 8d. Middling Uplands 7⅞ to 7 13-16.—There was great activity in the cotton manufacturing districts.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Besides the Georgia, reported elsewhere, the Empire City steamer has arrived, with 300 passengers and $690,000 in gold. Great numbers of persons are returning by the steam and sailing vessels, even more than arrive by sea; but the overland emigrants continued to increase the population, which is now estimated at 200,000.

The Cherokee has also arrived with $1,343,908 in gold.

DECENT.—The following resolution was adopted at a meeting held a few days ago at Skaneateles, N. Y.:—

"*Resolved*, That the infamous Bill known as the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' is a disgrace to the drunken rowdies who passed it, to the miserable tool, who 'accidentally' had the opportunity to sign it, and will be a tenfold disgrace to any community which allows its infernal provisions to be carried into execution."

POLITICAL PARTIES.—In turning over the leaves of that most fascinating book, "Macaulay's Miscellanies," we were particularly struck with a passage on the characteristics of the two great parties in England—parties which have long existed, and will long continue to exist, though the consistency of their conduct may be variously influenced by the varying circumstances of power enjoyed or of power withheld. The following is the passage to which we refer, as it is found at the commencement of his second article on the Life of the Earl of Chatham:—

"If, rejecting all that is merely accidental, we look at the essential characteristics of the Whig and the Tory, we may consider each of them as the representative of a great principle, essential to the welfare of nations. One is, in an especial manner, the guardian of liberty, and the other, of order. One is the moving power, and the other the steadying power of the state. One is the sail, without which society would make no progress; the other the ballast, without which there would be small safety in a tempest."

We feel inclined to apply these remarks, (with, however, a material diminution of their strength in some particulars,) to the two great parties in this country. The Whig party is undoubtedly the party of law and order: It is the "steadying power"; the "ballast, without which there would be small safety in a tempest,"—(and no time without a tempest.) The Locofoco,—or Democratic party, as its organs generally, though not always, call it,—is certainly, if we may believe its own declarations, the especial guardian of liberty,—the largest liberty,—though well regulated liberty, controlled by the Constitution and Laws, has no foes in this broad land to require the aid of a self-appointed guardian. It is the "moving party," the "progressive party,"—though its progress be sometimes crab-like. It is "the sail," carrying the ship of state into all kinds of difficulties and dangers, from which indeed it has always been rescued without absolute wreck, but more in consequence of the strength of the vessel than of the skill or prudence of those who rush her through the breakers.

Such reflections are calculated to reconcile one to the existence and to the warmth if not to the violence of parties in a government. A country can scarcely be well governed without an able and active and powerful opposition to the powers that be; and this because so much of corruption exists in mankind, that it is only necessary that opportunity should give scope for its development —opportunity which the possession of power unawed by fear of public opinion would always present.

For the following most remarkable discovery we are indebted to the Wilmington Journal. Speaking of the refusal of the Whigs to re-nominate Horace Mann, the Massachusetts Abolitionist, that paper says:

"It has been supposed that this defeat of Mann arose from a disapprobation of his anti-slavery course in the last session. Such is not the fact. It was only feared that Mann's ultra course had deprived him of the influence deemed necessary to lend weight to the attempt to be made for the repeal of the fugitive law, and hence Sam'l H. Walley, the present nominee was substituted, *expressly* for the purpose of aiding in that repeal."

The Journal has not thought it necessary to give the slightest authority for this direct impeachment of the veracity of men of whom it knows nothing. And until some better authority than its assertion, is given, we are disposed to trust rather to the words and the acts of men, than to the Journal's construction of either. The Address published by the Convention, proves that the statement of the Journal is false: That address states, that Mr. Mann is not re-nominated because he is *not a Whig*, and because he will not support the Administration of Mr. Fillmore. As to the opinions of the nominee, and the reasons for his nomination, the following resolution passed by the Committee is conclusive:

"*Resolved*, That having full faith in the ability the integrity, the patriotism, and the sound Whig principles of the present Administration, we hold it to be our duty, if we have the power, to send to Congress for its support, a man of the same faith; and believing that Samuel H. Walley is such a man, we present his name to the Whig electors of number Eight, and confidently look to them for a hearty support of our nomination."

The N. Y. Merchants are sending out, in great quantities, reports of the proceedings of the great Union Meeting, to counteract the effect of Abolition documents

An anonymous notice of application to the Legislature is inadmissible. The contemplated act would not be a *private* act, and none but private acts require a notice. If it were, we should not feel willing to publish it without a responsible name.

The Postmaster General has established the following new Offices in this State:

Jenny Lind, Chatham—E. B. Emmerson.
Adolph, Chatham—W. G. Harris.
Nicl's Creek, Cumberland—C. H. Cofield.
Cypress Creek, Bladen—Wm. J. Parker.

The S. & R. Rail Road.—We noticed a painter yesterday, giving the finishing touch to a beautiful Passenger Car, which is to take its place on the S. & R. Rail Road, on Saturday next. The Road will be completed on that day, as far as Suffolk. A number of hands were engaged in cleaning up the Depot, and making other preparations for the commencement of business. We understand that a regular freight and passage train will commence to run between Portsmouth and Suffolk, in a few days.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Suffolk, we believe, is 24 miles from Norfolk.

Robbery.—We learn that the store of T. J. Johnson & Co. was broken into on Thursday night, and goods to the amount of several hundred dollars taken.

North Carolinian.

Acquitted.—The Superior Court of Law for Sampson County is this week in session at Clinton. On Wednesday last, the jury, in the case of Wm. D. Smith, charged with murder in shooting a negro in this county, some months since, after retiring for a few minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Solicitor Ashe, for the State, assisted by M. B. Smith, Esq. For the Prisoner, Hon. Judge Strange and J. G. Wright, Esq.—*Wilmington Journal.*

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.

The Southern Convention will certainly meet next Monday in this city. Arrangements are making at the hotels to accommodate the delegates, many of whom have already engaged rooms. The Convention will be opened by the previous presiding officers. It is said that this State will not be represented. Not much importance is attached to the meeting of the Convention. Judge Sharkey, its late President, is a strong Union man, and the peace measures of Congress having all passed, it has lost its thunder.

Mr. Abercrombie, of Alabama, who was one of the delegates from that State to the Nashville Convention, was present at a Union meeting in Macon county a few days since, and made a speech, in which he was very severe on the disunion objects of some of the members of that body, and on the acts of those at Washington who affiliate with them. This is the third or fourth member of the Nashville Convention from Alabama who refuses to go any farther with them.—*Picayune.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Capt. JAMES A. J. BRADFORD,
U. S. Arsenal, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dear Sir: Your fellow-citizens of the County of Cumberland, and of the Town of Fayetteville, have heard with very sincere regret that you are about to be removed from the command of the Arsenal at Fayetteville.

As a slight but expressive mark of that regret, and of the very high appreciation of you as a soldier and citizen, they have appointed the undersigned a Committee to tender to you in their behalf, a public Dinner, at such time and place as may be most agreeable to yourself, and to request your acceptance, that each and all may have an opportunity of shaking you by the hand and bidding you farewell!

Permit us to add our personal solicitations to that of those whom we represent, that you will be pleased to accept this offering of friendship, and afford us all one more opportunity of free and social intercourse before you remove from among us.

With highest respect and esteem, we are your friends and fellow-citizens,

RO. STRANGE,
J. C. DOBBIN,
WARREN WINSLOW,
B. W. ROBINSON,
A. A. T. SMITH.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1850.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1850.

To Messrs Hon. Ro. Strange, J. C. Dobbin, Warren Winslow, Esq., Dr. B. W. Robinson, and A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Committee:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note, dated yesterday, tendering me, in behalf of my fellow-citizens of the County of Cumberland and of the Town of Fayetteville, the honor of a public dinner, as a slight but expressive mark of the very sincere regret with which they have heard that I am about to be removed from the command of the Arsenal at this place, and of their high appreciation of me as a soldier and a citizen.

As the approbation of the community with which the discharge of his duties connects him, is the highest reward to which the soldier can aspire, I am indeed deeply grateful for this testimonial of their approval of my official and personal department, whilst I have remained amongst them, by the citizens of this town and county. It is impossible that any one can feel more sensitively than I do such a manifestation of kindness and friendship as that conveyed to me in your note—and it is, therefore, a source of the sincerest regret to me to be compelled to decline your cordial invitation to join you at the festive board. Official considerations, as well as those of health, seem to me to demand that I forego a gratification which, under different circumstances, would be so pleasurable to me.

I beg you to accept for yourselves, and to convey to those you represent, the sincere expression of my profound gratitude for the kindly feelings and regard imparted in your note, and to be assured that nothing but "the last summons" can efface their impression upon my heart, nor deprive me of the support they will afford me wherever fortune may lead me.

With the highest respect and esteem,
I am, gentlemen, most truly,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD.
Capt. Ord'ce Dep't U. S. A.

BOSTON, Nov. 8th.

The Democrats held a meeting in Faneuil Hall, last night, at which Messrs. B. F. Hallett and C. B. Goodrich maintained the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and declared that while it remained the Law of the land it must be maintained.

State of Public Opinion in Boston.—A number of the most respectable and well-disposed papers in Boston insist upon the readiness and determination of the people of that city to execute with fidelity the fugitive slave law. They refer to former riots and disturbances, and aver that the staid, orderly citizens of that ancient town require a little time to be aroused, and that never yet have they been wanting in their duty to the laws.—They contend that these manifestations of hostility to the fugitive slave law are all made by a few ill-disposed persons, who sympathize with the negroes, and incite them to resistance. They assure us that nine-tenths at least of the respectable, substantial citizens are in favor of sustaining the constitution and laws of the Union, and that, as soon as they perceive the necessity for action, they will rally in their support. We hope they are right; we shall rejoice if it be so; we shall hail Boston as a regenerated and patriotic city. But we confess we have our apprehensions. We fear the people are moving too slowly, and evince a disposition to acquiesce in the measures of the madmen who shout afound in their midst. All this should not deter the President from making preparations to enforce the law. To be ready for trouble is to defeat it. This should be the guiding rule of action with a firm and enlightened Executive.—*Washington Union.*

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 8.

Marriage of the two Fugitive Slaves.—William and Ellen Crafts, fugitive slaves, of whom there has been so much said, were yesterday married by the Rev. Theodore Parker, and it is said they have left for England *via* Halifax.

SPINGFIELD, Mass., Nov 5.

The Democrats and the Free Soilers have united on a ticket for State Senators from Hampden county. A portion of the Free Soilers, it is said, will split off and form a new ticket.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30, 1850.

Resignation under the Fugitive Slave Law.—Reade Washington, Esq., of the family of General George Washington, has resigned his office as United States Commissioner, as he cannot consent to serve under the Fugitive Slave law.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 12.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6¼ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12 a 12½	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	75 a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	6¼ a 6⅞	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.

REMARKS.—Cotton dull at 12 to 12½. Flour $6 50 to $6 80. Corn 75 to 85. Bacon 9 to 10.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon plenty, at last week's prices. No change in Corn, good supply. Turpentine: Yellow Dip 2 30, Hard 1 25. Tar 1 55. Rosin 95. Spirits Turpentine 25 to 25½. Shingles dull, at 2 00 to 2 25. Salt: 3,300 bushels sold at 19 to 20. Mill Timber 8 00 to 9 00.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½ to 12⅞. Sales near 1000 bales. Corn meal $1. River too low for steamboats.

At New York cotton fell ¼ on the Africa's news, an advance having been expected. The entire fall during the past week was from ⅜ to ½. There is a movement in Spirits Turpentine, and 400 to 500 bbls. sold at 33 to 35 cts. cash, mostly below 35 cts. Other Stores are quiet.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31—Schr. Chas. D. Hallock from Philadelphia. Nov. 1—Brig Samuel B. Boynton from Portsmouth, N. H.; Schr. E. E. Wales from New Haven. 3—Brig Tuscan from Boston. 4—Schrs. Mills from New York, Mary Jane from Dighton. 5—Brigs Ellen Maria from Boston, Tangier from Searport, Me.; Barque A. G. Hill from Boston.—7—Br. Schr. Time from Nassau, N. P., Schr. Lamartine from New York.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev'd Neill McKay, Mr. WM. McDUGALD to Miss SARAH, daughter of Hugh McLean.

In Moore county, on the 31st ult., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. JOHN BISHOP to Miss NANCY WATSON.

At the Cottage, Surry county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. R. Gries, F. B. McMILLAN, Esq., to Miss SUSAN TAYLOR, daughter of Col. James R. Dodge.

In Brackett-Town, Burke county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Captain JOHN F. HOKE, to Miss CATHARINE W. youngest daughter of Col. W. J. Alexander.

In Moore county, by Gen. W. Cagle, Esq., Mr. JOHN MANESS to Mrs. ELIZA BRITT.

In Robeson county, on the 30th of Sept. last, by Rev. D. Johnson, Mr. ALEX'R JOHNSON to Miss NANCY McNEILL, all of Robeson.

At Hanover, N. H., on the 30th October, Mr. THEODORE HINSDALE, of New York, to Miss GRACE WEBSTER, daughter of Professor Charles B. Haddock, of Dartmouth College.

In Columbus county, on the 23d ult., by John Gore, Esq. Mr ALEX. CARMICHAEL, of Marion District, S. C., to Miss MAHALAH H. GORE, daughter of Col. John Gore, of Columbus.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 10th ult., Mr. JOHN MORRIS, aged 83 years.

In Guilford county, on the 25th ult., in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. EUPHEMIA GORRELL, after a long and painful illness.

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., WILLIAM ARCHIBALD GRIMSBY, youngest child of W. H. and Margaret Grimsby, after nine days illness, aged 2 years 1 month and 4 days. He bore his pain with patience. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven; for they are mine own elect.

Carolinian please copy. [*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., of bilious pleurisy, FRANCIS C. LEWIS, aged 39.

In Pittsborough, on 27th ultimo, EDWARD, youngest son of the Hon. Abraham Rencher, aged 7 months. Also, on Tuesday night last, at a very advanced age, Mrs. PRIMROSE.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 7th of August 1850, Mr. JOHN PURCELL, Sen'r, in the 76th year of his age.

In the decease of this highly respectable individual, a strong man has fallen, the county has lost one of her most deserving and energetic citizens, the community in which he resided one of its most sturdy pillars; and seldom is either called to lament such a bereavement. In natural courage, in self-command, in perseverence, in forethought, and in all those qualities which conduce to success in life, he ranked high. Possessed of a strong mind and sound judgment, blessed with a powerful constitution, and surrounded by a kind providence, he rose by dint of industry and perseverence, from the condition of a dependent orphan, to that of the most wealthy and worthy planter of the county. In early life, he was taught by necessity the lesson, that man should eat bread in the sweat of his brow; this without delay he reduced to practice, and the vocabulary of the English language fails to pourtray the unceasing energy with which he pursued it to the close of his mortal career. During the last half century he has demonstrated, by fair experiment, that he that filleth his land shall have plenty of bread. In all the relations of life he was a most estimable man; as a neighbor, friendly and peaceable, always guarded, to speak evil of no one; the poor and needy, the widow and fatherless, he cheerfully aided; as a husband he was devoted and faithful; as a parent affectionate and judicious; and as a master he had but few equals and few superiors. He was kind, tender, and humane to a fault. Seldom have we witnessed such an overpowering scene as occurred when his servants were called for the last time to gaze upon the majestic form shrouded for the coffin—the half-suppressed sobs of grief and trickling tears would have melted a heart of of iron; and yet still more touching was the scene, when that same form was followed by the crowded concourse of relatives and neighbors to the dreary vault of death. The solemn stillness that prevailed and increased; the tender feelings that stole over every heart, and other things need not be named, bore ample testimony to the esteem in which he was held, who was now no more. Free from ostentation, extravagance and pride, in addition to those virtues that adorn the citizen, neighbor and friend, he was universally beloved by all who knew him. For years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church at Bethel and to the last one of its most devoted friends. His illness was of but short duration, and borne with becoming fortitude and resignation. The use of his speech and the exercise of all his mental faculties he retained to his last breath; and died without a struggle or groan, and was gathered to his grave in a good old age, like as a shock of corn in its season.—[COMMUNICATED.

At his residence in Chesterfield District, near Cheraw, on the evening of the 4th inst., of chronic diarrhœa, Mr. MALCOM McPHERSON, aged about 68, formerly a resident of Cumberland co., N. C., but for the last few years a resident of that District.

Near Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 20th ult., after a few days illness, of bilious remittent fever, Mr. JOSEPH HAMMONDS, in the 21st year of his age. He was a very moral and pious young man; he was an humble, dutiful and obedient son; he was affectionate to his brothers and sisters, ardently and devotedly attached to his mother. His father he lost when very young. His acquaintances have lost a warm and sincere friend, and his country one who bid fair to be a useful and enterprising citizen. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. But their loss may be his great gain. He early connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an humble and consistent member. At eighteen he professed to be truly converted. His friends are not as those who have no hope. But all should desire to let their last end be like his.—[*Com.*

☞ Carolinian please copy.

In Anson county, on the 30th ult., JAMES H. TREADAWAY, in the 24th year of his age.—Also, on the 1st inst., Mr. GEORGE THREADGILL, at an advanced age. Also, on the 2d, Mrs. ANN BOYD, wife of Mr. W. W. Boyd of Wadesborough. Also, on the 6th, Mrs. MARY INGRAM, at an advanced age.

In Wadesborough, on Tuesday night last, ANN, infant daughter of Martin J. and Eliza Picket.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4.—Steamer Chatham, with Boats J C Latta and Express in tow. Nov. 6.—Steamer Chatham, with Boats J C Latta and Michael Brown in tow, with Goods for King & Hege, J T Council & Cain, M Brown & Son, Holt, Murray & Co, W H Hardin, Union Manf Co, J A McDonald, Dr J McKnat, G Gardner, F Fries, J H & J Martin, Meikle & Aslie, Tyson & Person, W A McCorkle, A D Toomer & Poe, H W Conner, J L Bitting, T Caldwell & Son, Jones, Watson & Co, S D Wiggins, Hall, Sackett & Co, E Belo, Murchison, Reid & Co, L F Carr, Brown & James, P P Johnson, J G Lash, N Kendall, M L & R Holmes, W J McConnell, H M Stroud & Co, Gilmer & Glenn, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, McNabb, Bruce & Co, Scott & McAdoo, J R & J Sloan, E A Vogler & Co, R Foster,

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

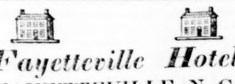
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

This well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 13-tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 20, 1849. 91tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. C. F. EDWARDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞*cheap for Cash.*☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Burshing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

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The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 2, 1850. 34-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

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500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

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August 17, 1850. 33-tf

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JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
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Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

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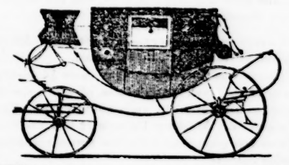
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $200,000. The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

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THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Affordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

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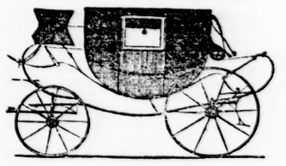
All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



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STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

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